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Search Results -

Term	Documents
PAINTBRUSH$	0
PAINTBRUSH.DWPI,TDBD,EPAB,JPAB,USPT,PGPB.	860
PAINTBRUSHE.DWPI,TDBD,EPAB,JPAB,USPT,PGPB.	1
PAINTBRUSHED.DWPI,TDBD,EPAB,JPAB,USPT,PGPB.	1
PAINTBRUSHES.DWPI,TDBD,EPAB,JPAB,USPT,PGPB.	179
PAINTBRUSHES:.DWPI,TDBD,EPAB,JPAB,USPT,PGPB.	14
PAINTBRUSHING.DWPI,TDBD,EPAB,JPAB,USPT,PGPB.	1
PAINTBRUSH-LIKE.DWPI,TDBD,EPAB,JPAB,USPT,PGPB.	7
PAINTBRUSH-SHAPED.DWPI,TDBD,EPAB,JPAB,USPT,PGPB.	1
PAINTBRUSH-STYLE.DWPI,TDBD,EPAB,JPAB,USPT,PGPB.	2
(PAINTBRUSH$ AND BRISTLE$ AND GENE DELIVERY).USPT,PGPB,JPAB,EPAB,DWPI,TDBD.	0

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Refine Search: paintbrush$ and bristle$ and gene delivery — Clear

Search History

Today's Date: 12/14/2001

DB Name	Query	Hit Count	Set Name
USPT,PGPB,JPAB,EPAB,DWPI,TDBD	paintbrush$ and bristle$ and gene delivery	0	L2
USPT,PGPB,JPAB,EPAB,DWPI,TDBD	brush$ and gene delivery	68	L1

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NEWS 3  Feb 06  Engineering Information Encompass files have new names
NEWS 4  Feb 16  TOXLINE no longer being updated
NEWS 5  Apr 23  Search Derwent WPINDEX by chemical structure
NEWS 6  Apr 23  PRE-1967 REFERENCES NOW SEARCHABLE IN CAPLUS
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NEWS 8  Jun 20  Published patent applications (A1) are now in USPATFULL
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AND CA
NEWS 12 Aug 23  Adis Newsletters (ADISNEWS) now available on STN
NEWS 13 Sep 17  IMSworld Pharmaceutical Company Directory name change
          to PHARMASEARCH
NEWS 14 Oct 09  Korean abstracts now included in Derwent World Patents
          Index
NEWS 15 Oct 09  Number of Derwent World Patents Index updates increased
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NEWS 17 Oct 22  Over 1 million reactions added to CASREACT
NEWS 18 Oct 22  DGENE GETSIM has been improved
NEWS 19 Oct 29  AASD no longer available
NEWS 20 Nov 19  New Search Capabilities  USPATFULL and USPAT2
NEWS 21 Nov 19  TOXCENTER(SM) - new toxicology file now available on STN
NEWS 22 Nov 29  COPPERLIT now available on STN
NEWS 23 Nov 29  DWPI revisions to NTIS and US Provisional Numbers
NEWS 24 Nov 30  Files VETU and VETB to have open access
NEWS 25 Dec 10  WPINDEX/WPIDS/WPIX New and Revised Manual Codes for
2002
NEWS 26 Dec 10  DGENE BLAST Homology Search

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          AND CURRENT DISCOVER FILE IS DATED 07 AUGUST 2001
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=> s gene delivery device?
L1        13 GENE DELIVERY DEVICE?

=> s DNA or nucleic acid or RNA or ribozymes or aptamers or antisense
L2    2222260 DNA OR NUCLEIC ACID OR RNA OR RIBOZYMES OR
APTAMERS OR ANTISENSE

=> s l2 and deliver? and device?
L3       473 L2 AND DELIVER? AND DEVICE?

=> s l1 or l3
L4       476 L1 OR L3

=> s l4 and sponge?
L5        11 L4 AND SPONGE?

=> s l4 and bristle?
L6         0 L4 AND BRISTLE?

=> s l4 and brush?
L7         0 L4 AND BRUSH?

=> s l4 and fiber?
L8        20 L4 AND FIBER?

=> s l4 and contact
L9        10 L4 AND CONTACT

=> s l4 and contact?
L10       18 L4 AND CONTACT?

=> s l4 and polymeriz?
L11        3 L4 AND POLYMERIZ?

=> s l4 and lumen?
L12        2 L4 AND LUMEN?

=> d his

    (FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 16:08:40 ON 14 DEC 2001)

    FILE 'BIOSIS, EMBASE, CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 16:09:02 ON 14 DEC 2001
L1        13 S GENE DELIVERY DEVICE?
L2    2222260 S DNA OR NUCLEIC ACID OR RNA OR RIBOZYMES OR
APTAMERS OR ANTISE
L3       473 S L2 AND DELIVER? AND DEVICE?
L4       476 S L1 OR L3
L5        11 S L4 AND SPONGE?
L6         0 S L4 AND BRISTLE?
L7         0 S L4 AND BRUSH?
L8        20 S L4 AND FIBER?
L9        10 S L4 AND CONTACT
L10       18 S L4 AND CONTACT?
L11        3 S L4 AND POLYMERIZ?
L12        2 S L4 AND LUMEN?

=> dup rem l5
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L5
L13        6 DUP REM L5 (5 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> s l5 or l8 or l9 or l10 or l11 or l12
L14       53 L5 OR L8 OR L9 OR L10 OR L11 OR L12

=> dup rem l14
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L14
L15       45 DUP REM L14 (8 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> s l8 or l9
L16       30 L8 OR L9

=> d bib abs l15 1-
YOU HAVE REQUESTED DATA FROM 45 ANSWERS - CONTINUE? Y/(N):y

L15 ANSWER 1 OF 45  BIOSIS  COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS
AN  2001:503315  BIOSIS
DN  PREV200100503315
TI  Localized  ***delivery***  of factors enhancing survival of transplanted
    cells.
AU  Mooney, David J. (1); Langer, Robert S.; Vacanti, Joseph P.
CS  (1) Ann Arbor, MI USA
    ASSIGNEE: Children's Medical Center Corp.; Massachusetts Institute of
    Technology
PI  US 6281015 August 28, 2001
SO  Official Gazette of the United States Patent and Trademark Office Patents,
    (Aug. 28, 2001) Vol. 1249, No. 4, pp. No Pagination. e-file.
    ISSN: 0098-1133.
DT  Patent
LA  English
AB  Growth factors and/or angiogenic factors are administered in combination
    with dissociated cells to be transplanted, preferably in microspheres with
    the cells on or in a polymeric matrix, to enhance survival and
    proliferation of the transplanted cells. Examples demonstrate that
    epidermal growth factor (EGF) was incorporated into microspheres
    fabricated from a copolymer of lactic and glycolic acid using a double
    emulsion technique, the incorporated EGF was steadily released over one
    month in vitro, and it remained biologically active, as determined by its
    ability to stimulate  ***DNA***  synthesis, division, and long-term
    survival of cultured hepatocytes. EGF-containing microspheres were mixed
    with a suspension of hepatocytes, seeded onto porous  ***sponges***  ,
    and implanted into the mesentery of two groups of Lewis rats, to
    demonstrate efficacy in vivo. Two weeks after implantation in PCS animals,
     ***devices***  which included EGF-containing microspheres showed a
    two-fold increase in the number of engrafted hepatocytes, as compared to
    implants which received blank microspheres.

L15 ANSWER 2 OF 45  BIOSIS  COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS
AN  2001:490540  BIOSIS
DN  PREV200100490540
TI  Therapeutic intraluminal stents.
AU  Donovan, Maura G.; Stein, Paul M. (1)
CS  (1) Maple Grove, MN USA
    ASSIGNEE: Medtronic, Inc.
PI  US 6228845 May 08, 2001
SO  Official Gazette of the United States Patent and Trademark Office Patents,
    (May 8, 2001) Vol. 1248, No. 2, pp. No Pagination. e-file.
    ISSN: 0098-1133.
DT  Patent
LA  English
AB  This invention relates to an intraluminal stent having a  ***lumen***
    -wall  ***contacting***  surface and a  ***lumen***  -exposed surface
    wherein the stent comprises a first polymer composition comprising fibrin
    and wherein the stent is suitable to  ***deliver***  virus to the wall
    of a  ***lumen***  of the body. The invention also relates to methods
    for making the stent and to methods for  ***delivering***
     ***nucleic***  ***acid***  to cells accessible from a wall of a body
     ***lumen***  .

L15 ANSWER 3 OF 45  BIOSIS  COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS
AN  2001:390078  BIOSIS
DN  PREV200100390078
TI  Compositions and methods for  ***delivery***  of genetic material.
AU  Carrano, Richard A. (1); Wang, Bin; Weiner, David B.
CS  (1) Paoli, PA USA
    ASSIGNEE: The Trustees of the University of Pennsylvania; Apollan, Inc.,
    Malvern, PA, USA
PI  US 6197755 March 06, 2001
SO  Official Gazette of the United States Patent and Trademark Office Patents,
    (Mar. 6, 2001) Vol. 1244, No. 1, pp. No Pagination. e-file.
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ISSN: 0098-1133.
DT Patent
LA English
AB Methods of introducing genetic material into cells of an individual and compositions and kits for practicing the same are disclosed. The methods comprise the steps of ***contacting*** cells of an individual with a genetic vaccine facilitator and administering to the cells, a ***nucleic*** ***acid*** molecule that is free of retroviral particles. The ***nucleic*** ***acid*** molecule comprises a nucleotide sequence that encodes a protein that comprises at least one epitope that is identical or substantially similar to an epitope of a pathogen antigen or an antigen associated with a hyperproliferative or autoimmune disease, a protein otherwise missing from the individual due to a missing, non-functional or partially functioning gene, or a protein that produce a therapeutic effect on an individual. Methods of prophylactically and therapeutically immunizing an individual against HIV are disclosed. Pharmaceutical compositions and kits for practicing methods of the present invention are disclosed.

L15 ANSWER 4 OF 45 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
AN 2001:816582 CAPLUS
DN 135:362523
TI Method for production of enhanced traceable immunizing drinking water and other liquid and gas products, ***devices*** for production and use thereof, and use of the enhanced products for immunizing living beings
IN Tribelsky, Zamir; Ende, Michael
PA Atlantium Ltd., Israel
SO PCT Int. Appl., 139 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI WO 2001083385	A2	20011108	WO 2001-IL383	20010427

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

PRAI IL 2000-135843 A 20000428
AB A method for the prodn. of enhanced traceable optp-physiol. polished liqs., and gases or solids or combination for immunizing living beings, ***devices*** using the method, use, and preferred mode for utilization are disclosed. A multi processing platform is proposed according to the invention harnessing time domain optronics of light and sound, wherein the transient sound produced by light is measured, referenced or calibrated against the light produced by sound for the formation adequate energy levels or densities or fluence rates for the purpose of dissocn. of noxious or innocuous species or combination constituents components while keeping their geometrical integrity above their predetd. resonance levels, thus intact for later traceable recognition and triggering of pos. decisive action by immune systems.

L15 ANSWER 5 OF 45 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
AN 2001:661308 CAPLUS
DN 135:200543
TI Method for the preparation of microcapsules and nanocapsules by micromixing technique
IN Lange, Ilona; Kirsten, Christian N.; Roth, Marcel
PA Henkel K.-G.a.A, Germany
SO PCT Int. Appl., 13 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA German
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI WO 2001064331	A1	20010907	WO 2001-EP2240	20010228

W: JP, US
RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR
DE 10010194 A1 20010913 DE 2000-10010194 20000302

PRAI DE 2000-10010194 A 20000302
AB The invention concerns the prepn. of cosmetic and pharmaceutical microcapsules and nanocapsules in a micromixing ***device*** under laminar flow conditions; the encapsulation is performed according to known methods, e.g. phase sepn., polymn., solvent evapn., hydrogel formation, using wax and lipid melts, etc. Applying the micromixing technique decreases the amt. of emulsifier or no emulsifier is required. Various substances are encapsulated by the method, e.g. cosmetics, enzymes, dietary supplements, adhesives, antibiotics, antimicrobial agents, fungicides, vitamins, cells, nucleic acids, etc. Thus for the encapsulation of .beta.-carotene in paraffin a heatable micromixer comprising a 25 .mu.m diam. mixing chamber capillary was used in conjunction with two HPLC pumps; flow rate was set to 10 mL/min. 0.5 G .beta.-carotene were dissolved in 50.0 g paraffin (m.p. 44-46.degree.C) at 60.degree.C; the soln. was mixed in the micromixer with water at a ratio 1:5 while maintaining 50.degree.C. The paraffin-water dispersion was pumped into 1 L ice water; the formed paraffin drops with the encapsulated paraffin were measured by dynamic light scattering; the particle size distribution was 30-140 .mu.m.
RE.CNT 3
RE
(1) Battelle Memorial Institute; CH 563807 A 1975
(2) Hildebrand Gesine; WO 0072955 A 2000
(3) Interfuel Bv; GB 1446123 A 1976 CAPLUS

L15 ANSWER 6 OF 45 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
AN 2001:434805 CAPLUS
DN 135:37189
TI Medical ***device*** for implantation and containing a ***nucleic*** ***acid***
IN Lahtinen, Mika
PA Swed.
SO PCT Int. Appl., 80 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI WO 2001041674	A1	20010614	WO 2000-SE2460	20001207

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

PRAI SE 1999-4454 A 19991207
SE 1999-4747 A 19991223
SE 2000-285 A 20000131
AB The present invention relates to a medical ***device*** with improved biol. properties for an at least partial ***contact*** with blood, bodily fluids and/or tissues when introduced in a mammalian body, which ***device*** comprises a core and a ***nucleic*** ***acid*** present in a biol. compatible medium. Said ***nucleic*** ***acid*** encodes a translation or transcription product, which is capable of promoting endothelialization in vivo at least partially on a synthetic surface of said core. The present invention also relates to a method of producing a medical ***device*** according to the invention. Further, the present invention also relates to a method of improving a mammalian, preferably human, body's biocompatibility with a synthetic surface, which method comprises introducing a ***device*** according to the invention in the body with an at least partial ***contact*** with blood, bodily fluids and/or tissues and administering a ***nucleic*** ***acid*** present in a biol. compatible medium to the surroundings thereof. Said ***nucleic*** ***acid*** encodes a translation or transcription product capable of promoting endothelialization in vivo at least partially on said synthetic surface. The administration of ***nucleic*** ***acid*** may in alternative embodiments be performed before, simultaneously as or after the introduction of the ***device*** in a body. An example demonstrates that administration of VEGF plasmid in sterile water soln. results in endothelial surface on a PTFE graft.
RE.CNT 3
RE
(1) Eurogene Limited; WO 9820027 A2 1998 CAPLUS
(2) Eurogene Limited; WO 9955315 A1 1999 CAPLUS
(3) van Belle, E; J Am Coll Cardiol 1997, V29(6), P1371 CAPLUS

L15 ANSWER 7 OF 45 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
AN 2001:418980 CAPLUS
DN 135:15095
TI In situ bioreactors expressing systematically available bioactive agents and methods of use thereof in therapy
IN Pierce, Glenn; Chandler, Lois Ann
PA Selective Genetics, Inc., USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 69 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI WO 2001040272	A2	20010607	WO 2000-US32754	20001130

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG
US 2001044413 A1 20011122 US 2000-729644 20001130

PRAI US 1999-168470 P 19991201
AB The present invention relates to a method of in vivo, sustained gene therapy wherein one or more in situ bioreactors (or neo-organoids) express systematically available bioactive agents. One method involves implanting or placing into a tissue site a biocompatible substance capable of cellular ingrowth (e.g., ***device*** , matrix, semi-permeable membrane with a matrix or liq. interior, etc.). and systemic ***delivery*** of a bioactive factor. Also provided are compns., ***devices*** , and kits comprising the same. In various embodiments the biocompatible substance comprises a matrix and at least one ***nucleic*** ***acid*** mol. encoding a bioactive agent. In other embodiments bioreactors are provided wherein a first gene that encodes a growth factor is present and a second gene encoding a bioactive agent is present during manuf. or provided to the bioreactor following manuf. or implantation.

L15 ANSWER 8 OF 45 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
AN 2001:416801 CAPLUS
DN 135:24735
TI Electropolymerizable monomers and polymeric coatings on implantable ***devices***
IN Domb, Abraham J.
PA Efrat Biopolymers Ltd., Israel
SO PCT Int. Appl., 32 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI WO 2001039813	A1	20010607	WO 2000-IL807	20001130

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

PRAI US 1999-168628 P 19991203
AB The invention provides an electropolymerizable monomer comprising a chem.

bound active agent for coating of implantable ***devices*** , e.g., stents. The monomer is a deriv. of pyrrole, thiophene, carbazole, indole, tyramine, tyrosine, aniline, naphthalene, anthracene, and quinoline. The active agent, such as heparin, a heparinoid, an oligonucleotide, ***DNA*** , plasmid, an antithrombotic, anti-inflammatory, or antiproliferative agent, is capable of affecting animal tissue and is released in a controlled manner over a period of 12 h to several months. It is selected from free or conjugated mols. or mols. encapsulated in a controlled ***delivery*** system, such as polymer microparticles. A polymeric coating on implantable ***devices*** with metallic surfaces is prepd. by electropolymn. of oxidizable monomers. The coating is capable of protecting the ***device*** and the patient from thrombosis and unwanted tissue reactions. For example, nanoparticles having pyrrole derivs. bound to the surface and available for electropolymn. were prepd. by polymn. of N-pyrrole-PEG2000-OH (prepd. from the reaction of bromo-PEG2000-hydroxyl) with lactide using stannous octoate as catalyst. The block copolymer was then mixed with polylactide and PEG-poly(lactic acid) in a CHCl3 soln. The CHCl3 soln. was added dropwise to a stirring buffer soln. (0.01M phosphate pH 7.4) to form nanoparticles with PEG-pyrrole on the surface available for electropolymn. and deposition at the stent wire.

RE.CNT 6

RE

(1) Dubois Rande Jean Luc; WO 9903517 A 1999 CAPLUS
(2) Dyrekdev, P; POLYMER 1998, V37(13), P2609 CAPLUS
(3) Garner, B; JOURNAL OF BIOMEDICAL MATERIALS RESEARCH 1999, V44, P121 CAPLUS
(4) Huber, M; J BIOMED MATER RES 1998, V41(2), P278 CAPLUS
(5) Medtronic Inc; EP 0623354 A 1994

ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L15 ANSWER 9 OF 45 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

AN 2001:84130 CAPLUS

DN 134:136855

TI Methods for preparing human neuroendocrine cells secreting therapeutically effective levels of lecithin-cholesterol acyltransferase (LCAT) and their use in therapy

IN Thigpen, Anice E.; Lane, Steven B.; Becker, Thomas C.

PA Betagene, Inc., USA

SO PCT Int. Appl., 161 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI WO 2001005943	A2	20010125	WO 2000-US19047	20000713
WO 2001005943	A3	20010719		

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM

RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

PRAI US 1999-143927 P 19990714

AB The invention provides methods, compns., kits and ***devices*** comprising engineered neuroendocrine cells that secrete therapeutically effective levels of lecithin-cholesterol acyltransferase (LCAT). Methods of using such cells in various diagnostic and therapeutic embodiments are also provided, including effective treatment of LCAT deficiencies, such as atherosclerosis, using surprisingly low cell doses and prognostic assay methods.

L15 ANSWER 10 OF 45 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

AN 2001:651563 CAPLUS

DN 135:223736

TI Solid support matrices with memories and combinatorial libraries therefrom

IN Nova, Michael P.; Senyei, Andrew E.; Xiao, Xiao-Yi; Zhao, Chanfeng; Potash, Hanan

PA Discovery Partners International, USA

SO U.S., 98 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 669,252.

CODEN: USXXAM

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 16

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI US 6284459	B1	20010904	US 1996-711426	19960905
US 5741462	A	19980421	US 1995-428662	19950425
US 5925562	A	19990720	US 1995-480198	19950607
US 5874214	A	19990223	US 1995-538387	19951003
US 6025129	A	20000215	US 1995-567748	19951205
WO 9636438	A1	19961121	WO 1996-US6145	19960425

W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, HU, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI

RW: KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN

US 6100026	A	20000808	US 1996-633410	19960610
US 6319668	B1	20011120	US 1996-669252	19960624
US 6017496	A	20000125	US 1996-709435	19960906
US 5981923	A	19991005	US 1996-723423	19960930
WO 9712680	A2	19970410	WO 1996-US15999	19961003
WO 9712680	A3	19970821		

W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, HU, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM

RW: KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG

AU 9672573	A1	19970428	AU 1996-72573	19961003
EP 853497	A2	19980722	EP 1996-934064	19961003

R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI

WO 9749653	A2	19971231	WO 1997-US11035	19970624
WO 9749653	A3	19980226		

W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, HU, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM

RW: GH, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

AU 9735779	A1	19980114	AU 1997-35779	19970624
US 6329139	B1	20011211	US 1997-912998	19970811

PRAI US 1995-428662 A2 19950425
US 1995-473660 A2 19950607
US 1995-480147 A2 19950607
US 1995-480196 A2 19950607
US 1995-484488 A2 19950607
US 1995-484504 A2 19950607
US 1995-538387 A2 19951003
US 1995-567748 A2 19951205
US 1996-639813 B2 19960402
WO 1996-US6145 A2 19960425
US 1996-633410 A2 19960610
US 1996-669252 A2 19960624
US 1995-184504 A2 19950607
US 1996-20708 P 19960624
US 1996-711426 A2 19960905
US 1996-709435 A2 19960906
US 1996-723423 A 19960930
WO 1996-US15999 W 19961003
US 1996-726703 B2 19961007
US 1996-743984 A2 19961028
US 1996-741685 B2 19961031
US 1997-857800 B2 19970122
US 1997-826253 B2 19970327
WO 1997-US11035 W 19970624
US 1997-945053 B2 19971021

AB The invention concerns combinations, called matrixes with memories, of matrix materials that are encoded with an optically readable code are provided. The matrix materials are those that are used in as supports in solid phase chem. and biochem. syntheses, immunoassays and hybridization reactions. The matrix materials may addnl. include fluophors or other luminescent moieties to produce luminescing matrixes with memories. The memories include electronic and optical storage media and also include optical memories, such as bar codes and other machine-readable codes. By virtue of this combination, mols. and biol. particles, such as phage and viral particles and cells, that are in proximity or in phys. ***contact*** with the matrix combination can be labeled by programming the memory with identifying information and can be identified by retrieving the stored information. Combinations of matrix materials, memories, and linked mols. and biol. materials are also provided. The combinations have a multiplicity of applications, including combinatorial chem., isolation and purifn. of target macromols., capture and detection of macromols. for anal. purposes, selective removal of contaminants, enzymic catalysis, cell sorting, drug ***delivery*** , chem. modification and other uses. Methods for tagging mols., biol. particles and matrix support materials, immunoassays, receptor binding assays, scintillation proximity assays, non-radioactive proximity assays, and other methods are also provided. Diagrams describing the app. assembly are given.

RE.CNT 114

RE

(3) Anon; FR 2110030 1972 CAPLUS
(9) Anon; EP 0196174 1986 CAPLUS
(10) Anon; WO 8603840 1986 CAPLUS
(11) Anon; WO 8801302 1988 CAPLUS
(14) Anon; WO 9011524 1990 CAPLUS

ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L15 ANSWER 11 OF 45 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS

AN 2001:611747 CAPLUS

DN 135:190843

TI Method of dopaminergic and serotonergic neuron formation from neuroprogenitor cells by administering fibroblast growth factor type 8 and sonic hedgehog protein for use in treatment of various neurological disorders

IN Rosenthal, Amon; Hynes, Mary A.; Ye, Weilan

PA Genentech, Inc., USA

SO U.S., 48 pp.

CODEN: USXXAM

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI US 6277820	B1	20010821	US 1998-57860	19980409

AB The present invention relates to neuronal formation and methods of treating diseases characterized by abnormalities in the activity of dopaminergic (DA) and serotonergic (5HT) neurons. In particular, the invention relates to a method of forming serotonergic neurons in vitro by ***contacting*** neuroprogenitor cells to an effective amt. of native sequence, variants and functional fragments of FGF-4, FGF-8 and Shh. Addnl., disclosed is a method for forming dopaminergic neurons by ***contacting*** neuroprogenitor cells to an effective amt. of FGF-8 and Shh. Further described are compns., cell culture compns. and medical ***devices*** which contain sufficient amt. of FGF-8, Shh or FGF-8, Shh and FGF-4 to stimulate differentiation into dopaminergic or serotonergic neurons, resp. Further described are methods of using serotoneurgic neurons to treat disorders relating to food intake, hormone secretion, stress response, pain and immune function, sexual activity, cardiovascular function and temp. regulation, in particular, depression, proclivity to suicide, violent aggressive behavior, obsessive-compulsive behavior and anorexia/bulimia and schizophrenia. Further described are methods of using dopaminergic neurons to treat disorders relating postural reflexes, movement and reward-assocd. behaviors, specifically, Parkinson's disease, schizophrenia and drug addiction. Further described is the coadministration of a neuronal survival factor, for example, NGF, CNTF, BDNF, NT-3, NT-4, aFGF, IL-1.beta., TNF.alpha., IGF-1, IGF-2, TGF-.beta., TGF-.beta.1 or skeletal muscle ext. The claims are restricted to the use of FGF-8 and Shh, along with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, in stimulating differentiation of neuroprogenitor cells into dopaminergic neurons.

RE.CNT 112

RE

(1) Aebischer; US 5182111 1993 CAPLUS

(2) Albers; US 5602309 1997 CAPLUS
(4) Anderson; US 5589376 1996 CAPLUS
(5) Anderson; US 5672499 1997 CAPLUS
(7) Anon; WO 9300439 1993 CAPLUS
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L15 ANSWER 12 OF 45 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2001 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.
AN 2001236516 EMBASE
TI Regulation of angiogenesis and matrix remodeling by localized, matrix-mediated ***antisense*** gene ***delivery*** .
AU Kyriakides T.R.; Hartzel T.; Huynh G.; Bornstein P.
CS P. Bornstein, Department of Biochemistry, University of Washington, Box 357350, Seattle, WA 98195, United States. bornsten@u.washington.edu
SO Molecular Therapy, (2001) 3/6 (842-849).
Refs: 35
ISSN: 1525-0016 CODEN: MTOHCK
CY United States
DT Journal; Article
FS 022 Human Genetics
027 Biophysics, Bioengineering and Medical Instrumentation
029 Clinical Biochemistry
030 Pharmacology
037 Drug Literature Index
039 Pharmacy
LA English
SL English
AB Implantation of biomaterials, such as glucose sensors, leads to the formation of a poorly vascularized collagenous capsule that can lead to implant failure. This process, known as the foreign body reaction (FBR), develops in response to almost all biomaterials and consists of overlapping phases similar to those in wound healing. Implantation of porous biomaterials, such as polyvinyl alcohol ***sponges*** , also leads to granuloma formation within the interstices of the ***sponge*** prior to encapsulation by the FBR. We asked whether ***delivery*** of an ***antisense*** cDNA for the potent angiogenesis inhibitor thrombospondin (TSP) 2 would enhance blood vessel formation and alter collagen fibrillogenesis in the ***sponge*** granuloma and capsule. Collagen solutions were mixed with plasmid to generate gene-activated matrices (GAMs) and applied to biomaterials that were then implanted subcutaneously. Sustained expression of plasmid-encoded proteins was observed at 2 weeks and a month following implantation. In vivo ***delivery*** of plasmids, encoding either sense or ***antisense*** TSP2 cDNA, altered blood vessel formation and collagen deposition in TSP2-null and wild-type mice, respectively. Untreated implants, implanted next to GAM-treated implants, did not show exogenous gene expression and did not elicit altered responses, suggesting that gene ***delivery*** was limited to implant sites. This method of ***antisense*** ***DNA*** ***delivery*** has the potential to improve the performance and life span of implantable ***delivery*** ***devices*** and biosensors.

L15 ANSWER 13 OF 45 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2001 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.
AN 2001081567 EMBASE
TI Technology evaluation: VEGF165 gene therapy, Valentis Inc.
AU Morse M.A.
CS M.A. Morse, Department of Medicine, Duke University Medical Center, Durham, NC 27710, United States. m.morse@cgct.duke.edu
SO Current Opinion in Molecular Therapeutics, (2001) 3/1 (97-101).
Refs: 21
ISSN: 1464-8431 CODEN: CUOTFO
CY United Kingdom
DT Journal; Article
FS 018 Cardiovascular Diseases and Cardiovascular Surgery
022 Human Genetics
030 Pharmacology
037 Drug Literature Index
038 Adverse Reactions Titles
039 Pharmacy
LA English
SL English
AB Valetis Inc, formerly GeneMedicine, is developing a vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF165) non-viral gene therapy using its proprietary PINC polymer for plasmid condensation. Two physician-initiated phase II angioplasty trials are ongoing, one for treating peripheral vascular disease and one for treating coronary artery disease [281714], [347153]. In February 2000, the trials were expected to be completed in the fourth quarter of 2000 [356225]; however, in October 2000, it was reported that the trial for peripheral vascular disease would be completed in the first quarter of 2001 [385232]. In March 2000, Valentis initiated a trial incorporating Valentis's DOTMA-based cationic lipid gene ***delivery*** system and the VEGF165 gene with Eurogene's local collar-reservoir ***delivery*** ***device*** . The trial is designed to demonstrated that the VEGF165 gene, ***delivered*** locally to the outside surface of a blood vessel, will transfect and express in the smooth muscle cells of the vessel wall [360883]. In March 1999, Valentis was awarded with a Phase II SBIR grant of $686,260. The aim of grant was to advance the development of non-viral gene therapies for ischemia. Specifically, Valentis intended to select an optimal promoter to be used with the VEGF expression plasmid. Valentis also intended to evaluate the gene therapy system in a rabbit ischemia model and complete the necessary preclinical studies for submission of an IND [318137].

L15 ANSWER 14 OF 45 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
AN 2000:756571 CAPLUS
DN 133:340283
TI Coating of medical ***devices*** with therapeutic agents, polymers, sugars and waxes using air suspension
IN Schwarz, Marlene; Miller, Kathleen; Kamath, Kalpana
PA Scimed Life Systems, Inc., USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 40 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 2

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI WO 2000062830	A2	20001026	WO 2000-US10316	20000418
WO 2000062830	A3	20001228		

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG
PRAI US 1999-293994 A 19990419
US 2000-551614 A 20000417
AB Methods and apparatuses for coating medical ***devices*** and the ***devices*** thereby produced are disclosed. In one embodiment, the invention includes a method comprising the steps of suspending the medical ***device*** in an air stream and introducing a coating material into the air stream such that the coating material is dispersed therein and coats at least a portion of the medical ***device*** . In another embodiment, the medical ***devices*** are suspended in an air stream and a coating app. coats at least a portion of the medical ***device*** with a coating material. The coating app. may include a ***device*** that utilizes any no. of alternative coating techniques for coating the medical ***devices*** . This process is used to apply one or more coating materials, simultaneously or in sequence. In certain embodiments of the invention, the coating materials include therapeutic agents, polymers, sugars, waxes, or fats. By using air suspensions to coat medical ***devices*** , the methods of the present invention result in coatings having minimal defects and uniform thicknesses and mech. properties. Further, the methods of the present invention are time efficient and cost effective because they facilitate the coating of numerous medical ***devices*** in a single batch, resulting in numerous medical ***device*** units contg. substantially the same coating. For example, coronary stents were coated with a soln. contg. 0.5-2.0% Elvax 40W and 0.05-0.6% paclitaxel in chloroform. The coating process resulted in stents coated with uniform coating layers in which paclitaxel was evenly distributed on each stent and substantially the same dose applied to every stent in the batch.

L15 ANSWER 15 OF 45 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
AN 2000:608567 CAPLUS
DN 133:187983
TI Method of promoting mucosal hydration with certain uridine, adenine and cytidine diphosphates and analogs thereof
IN Yerxa, Benjamin R.; Rideout, Janet L.; Jones, Arthur C.
PA Inspire Pharmaceuticals, Inc., USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 38 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI WO 2000050024	A2	20000831	WO 2000-US5282	20000225
WO 2000050024	A3	20010705		

W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG
EP 1161246 A2 20011212 EP 2000-914781 20000225
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO
PRAI US 1999-121754 P 19990226
WO 2000-US5282 W 20000225
OS MARPAT 133:187983
AB A method and prepn. for the stimulation of mucosal hydration in a subject in need of such treatment is disclosed. The method comprises administering to the mucosal surfaces of the subject a purinergic receptor agonist such as UDP, dinucleotides, CDP, ADP, or their therapeutically useful analogs and derivs., in an amt. effective to stimulate mucin secretion. Pharmaceutical formulations and methods of making the same are also disclosed. Methods of administering the same would include: topical administration via a liq., gel, cream, or as part of a ***contact*** lens or selective release membrane; or systemic administration via nasal drops or spray, inhalation by nebulizer or other ***device*** , oral form (liq. or pill), injectable, intra-operative instillation or suppository form. A method for facilitating the expectoration of sputum for the purpose of detecting cellular abnormalities indicative of lung disease is also disclosed. Uridine diphosphate at 10-4-10-8 M increased mucin release in cultured epithelial and goblets cells.

L15 ANSWER 16 OF 45 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
AN 2000:535364 CAPLUS
DN 133:132093
TI ***Devices*** , systems and methods for time domain multiplexing of reagents
IN Chow, Calvin Y. H.; Parce, J. Wallace
PA Caliper Technologies Corp., USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 51 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI WO 2000045172	A1	20000803	WO 2000-US2265	20000128

W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG
EP 1147417 A1 20011024 EP 2000-905831 20000128
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO
PRAI US 1999-238467 A2 19990128
WO 2000-US2265 W 20000128
AB Time dependent iterative reactions are carried out in microscale fluidic channels by configuring the channels such that reagents from different sources are ***delivered*** to a central reaction zone at different

times during the anal., allowing for the performance of a variety of time dependent, and/or iterative reactions in simplified microfluidic channels. Exemplary analyses include the detn. of dose responses for biol. and biochem. systems. A ***device*** was used to test the dose response of THP-1 cells as a model calcium flux assay.

L15 ANSWER 17 OF 45 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
AN 2000:421009 CAPLUS
DN 133:40208
TI Ultrafiltration ***device*** and method of forming same
IN Bowers, William F.; Yanlopoulos, Basil; Towle, Timothy
PA Orbital Biosciences, Llc, USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 49 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI WO 2000035565	A2	20000622	WO 1999-US28757	19991203
WO 2000035565	A3	20001123		

W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

US 6269957	B1	20010807	US 1999-454391	19991203
EP 1144094	A2	20011017	EP 1999-964102	19991203

R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI

PRAI US 1998-111068	P	19981204	
US 1999-116890	P	19990122	
WO 1999-US28757	W	19991203	

AB An ultrafiltration ***device*** has a filter membrane sealed inside a reservoir body, such as a tube. The tube has one or more ports and a closed portion distal to the port(s), and the filter membrane is sealed to the body along a closed contour widely surrounding the port(s) to provide a large area filtered outflow path. The method is effective to rapidly isolate a predetd. amt. of a desired retentate in the distal portion of the tube. The method and ***device*** are also useful for quant. transfer of smaller mols. and for multi-step processing of sample arrays. The vessels have a high filter area to vol. ratio, maintain open filter surfaces and high rates of filtration throughout the spin, and are fully compatible with robotic loading, multistage operation and in situ multiwell plate filtrate and/or retentate assay or transfer. Attachment of the filter may be effected by heat welding. Preferably the vessel and filter are positioned between a press member and a heat sink and a super heated tool ***contacts*** the press member to selectively ***deliver*** a defined bolus of heat to the weld areas.

L15 ANSWER 18 OF 45 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
AN 2000:227543 CAPLUS
DN 132:256060
TI Method, ***device*** and kit for performing gene therapy
IN Tachibana, Katsuro; Hansmann, Douglas R.
PA Ekos Corporation, USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 57 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI WO 2000018468	A1	20000408	WO 1999-US15443	19990708

W: JP
RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE

PRAI US 1998-161063		19980925

AB A catheter is provided for performing gene therapy on a selected section of a body ***lumen*** . The catheter comprises a distal catheter body including one or more expandable members for occluding sections of the body ***lumen*** proximal and/or distal to the selected section of the body ***lumen*** ; a gene therapy compn. ***delivery*** ***lumen*** connected to one or more gene therapy compn. ***delivery*** ports at the distal catheter body for ***delivering*** a gene therapy compn. to the selected section of the body ***lumen*** , the gene therapy compn. ***delivery*** ***lumen*** housing a gene therapy agent; a washing ***lumen*** connected to one or more washing ports for ***delivering*** fluid to wash the selected section of the body ***lumen*** ; and an ultrasound transducer for ***delivering*** ultrasound energy to the selected section of the body ***lumen*** .
RE.CNT 7
RE
(1) Brisken, A; US 5735811 A 1998
(2) Imarx Pharmaceutical Corp; WO 9740879 A 1997 CAPLUS
(3) Jin, S; US 5498238 A 1996
(4) Katsuro, T; WO 9818391 A 1998
(7) Varadarajan, R; WO 9428873 A 1994 CAPLUS
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L15 ANSWER 19 OF 45 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
AN 2000:15063 CAPLUS
DN 132:61262
TI Filtration and extraction ***device*** and method of using the same
IN Crosby, Mark A.
PA Biostar, Inc., USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 41 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI WO 2000000265	A1	20000106	WO 1999-US14286	19990621

W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

US 6090572	A	20000718	US 1998-105309	19980626
AU 9949603	A1	20000117	AU 1999-49603	19990621
EP 1089800	A1	20010411	EP 1999-933568	19990621

R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO

TW 406189	B	20000921	TW 1999-88110881	19990624
US 6207445	B1	20010327	US 2000-617394	20000717

PRAI US 1998-105309	A	19980626	
WO 1999-US14286	W	19990621	

AB The present invention involves a simple, disposable, manual filtration and extn. ***device*** and method of use that provides a sample directly to an anal. method. The ***device*** is capable of providing a clarified liq. ready for anal. or disposal as appropriate for the specific analyte of interest, and is capable of capturing particulate materials and allowing for further extn. of those particles directly with the ***device*** . Once extd., the ***device*** will ***deliver*** a liq. contg. the analyte of interest to an anal. method. The filtration and extn. ***device*** includes a pliant body having an open top end and an internal wall defining an inner chamber. A sealing mechanism is adapted to seal the open top end of the body. A gradient filter assembly including at least one filter is supported by a support assembly carried by the body. The pliant body is adapted to be squeezed by a user's fingers so as to impart a pos. pressure in the chamber sufficient to cause a fluid in the chamber to flow through the filter assembly. The ***device*** was used to detect Chlamydia in urine samples.
RE.CNT 6
RE
(1) Babson, A; US 3698561 A 1972 CAPLUS
(2) Carter, W; FR 2296172 A 1976
(3) Gerarde, H; US 3463322 A 1969
(4) Novak, M; US 2765923 A 1956
(5) PALL Corp; EP 0471420 A 1992
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L15 ANSWER 20 OF 45 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
AN 1999:753386 CAPLUS
DN 132:1798
TI Multimolecular ***devices*** , drug ***delivery*** systems and single-molecule selection
IN Cubicciotti, Roger S.
PA Molecular Machines, Inc., USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 276 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI WO 9960169	A1	19991125	WO 1999-US11215	19990520

W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

US 6287765	B1	20010911	US 1998-81930	19980520
AU 9941947	A1	19991208	AU 1999-41947	19990520
EP 1080231	A1	20010307	EP 1999-925714	19990520

R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI

PRAI US 1998-81930	A	19980520	
WO 1999-US11215	W	19990520	

AB Single-mol. selection methods are provided for detecting and identifying useful synthetic nucleotides, e.g., ***aptamers*** , ***ribozymes*** , catalytic ***DNA*** mols., nucleotide catalysts, nucleotide ligands and nucleotide receptors. Methods for selecting shape-specific probes and specifically attractive surfaces are also provided. Paired nucleotide-nonnucleotide mapping libraries for transposing selected populations of selected nonoligonucleotide mols. into selected populations of replicatable nucleotide sequences are also provided. Aptameric and nonaptameric multimol. ***devices*** , imprints and ***delivery*** systems are also provided, including mol. adsorbents, adherents, adhesives, transducers, switches, sensors, and drug ***delivery*** systems. Thus, a 30-nucleotide defined ***DNA*** sequence capable of specifically binding to prostate-specific antigen (PSA) was selected by repeated cycles of partitioning and amplification of progressively higher-affinity ***nucleic*** ***acid*** ligands from a candidate mixt. A 2nd defined ***DNA*** segment was designed to hybridize to a region of the 1st of 2 types of single-stranded arms of the outermost layer of a 4-layer ***DNA*** dendrimer. A synthetic heteropolymer comprising these 2 defined ***DNA*** sequences sepd. by a 15-nucleotide spacer was produced with an automated ***DNA*** synthesizer. This synthetic heteropolymer was then hybridized to the 4-layer ***DNA*** dendrimer as a molar ratio of .apprx.(3-10):1 to produce a multivalent PSA-binding heteropolymeric hybrid which can be used in PSA assays which rely on secondary labeling reagents such as radiolabeled, biotinylated, or digoxigenin-modified oligonucleotides. Alternatively, a signal-generating species such as R-phycoerythrin can be attached directly to the heteropolymeric hybrid, which can be used as a primary labeling reagent.
RE.CNT 9
RE
(1) Cubicciotti; WO 95/16788 A1 1995 CAPLUS
(2) Cubicciotti; US 5656739 A 1997 CAPLUS
(3) Cubicciotti; US 5739305 A 1998 CAPLUS
(4) Dattagupta; US 4724202 A 1988 CAPLUS
(5) Gilead Sciences, Inc; WO 92/14843 1992 CAPLUS
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L15 ANSWER 21 OF 45 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
AN 1999:404880 CAPLUS
DN 131:63518
TI ***Device*** and method for producing dry pharmaceutical particles
IN Ganan Calvo, Alfonso
PA Universidad de Sevilla, Spain
SO PCT Int. Appl., 54 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 6

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI WO 9930833	A1	19990624	WO 1998-IB2054	19981216
W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
US 6174469	B1	20010116	US 1998-191592	19981113
AU 9915729	A1	19990705	AU 1999-15729	19981216
AU 737888	B2	20010830		
EP 1037713	A1	20000927	EP 1998-960047	19981216
R: DE, ES, FR, GB				
US 6234402	B1	20010522	US 2000-605048	20000627
US 2001042793	A1	20011122	US 2001-853153	20010511
PRAI ES 1997-2654	A	19971217		
US 1998-191592	A	19981113		
ES 1998-1101	A	19980513		
WO 1997-ES34	W	19970218		
US 1998-192091	A1	19981113		
WO 1998-IB2054	W	19981216		
US 1999-171518	A2	19990421		
US 2000-605048	A1	20000627		

AB Atomized particles of a pharmaceutically active drug within a desired size range (e.g., 1-5 .mu.) are produced from two immiscible fluids, a first fluid source contg. the formulation to be atomized, and a second fluid source which is contained in a pressure chamber surrounding at least the area where the first liq. is to be provided. Upon presentation of the first fluid source to the second, the second fluid is forced out of an opening positioned in front of the flow path of the formulation. The first and second fluids interact dynamically to form a stable capillary microjet, which in turn results in the formation of a focusing funnel at the opening. Formulation passing through this focusing funnel will atomize upon exiting the opening of the pressurized chamber without phys. ***contacting*** the perimeter of the opening. Pharmaceutical formulations for use in the invention may be comprised of any therapeutic agent that can be atomized for patient ***delivery*** , e.g. bronchodilators for pulmonary ***delivery*** or ***RNA*** or ***DNA*** sequence for gene therapy.
RE.CNT 6
RE
(1) Brenn, G; Chemical Engineering Science 1997, V52(2), P237 CAPLUS
(2) Dohnalova-Binkova, B; US 3700170 A 1972
(3) Ganan, A; WO 9743048 A 1997
(4) Neate, T; WO 9523030 A 1995
(6) Thiel, C; US 4352789 A 1982 CAPLUS
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L15 ANSWER 22 OF 45 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
AN 1999:286099 CAPLUS
DN 130:292448
TI In planta method for the production of transgenic plants using a needleless-hypodermic injection ***device*** for ***delivery*** of the transforming agent to floral tissues
IN Trolinder, Norma L.; Koonce, Linda
PA Cotton Incorporated, USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 34 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI WO 9920776	A1	19990429	WO 1998-US21627	19981019
W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
US 5994624	A	19991130	US 1997-953987	19971020
AU 9898019	A1	19990510	AU 1998-98019	19981019
EP 1025247	A1	20000809	EP 1998-952283	19981019
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI				
JP 2001520049	T2	20011030	JP 2000-517096	19981019
PRAI US 1997-953987	A	19971020		
WO 1998-US21627	W	19981019		

AB The present invention relates to a method for producing a transgenic plant in which a transforming agent such as a recombinant Agrobacterium or an isolated ***DNA*** mol. capable of conferring a desired phenotypic trait is injected into plant tissues using a needleless injection ***device*** . A preferred embodiment of the method provides the precise ***delivery*** of the transforming agent to floral tissues of a plant, allowing the direct insertion of the ***DNA*** of the transforming agent into germline cells of the plant that develop into seeds. Transformation of the flower allows direct introduction of transforming ***DNA*** into the germline and therefore greatly increases the efficiency of generation of transgenic plants. Transformation of cotton by this method using a herbicide resistance marker resulted in about 10% of the progeny plants showing resistance.
RE.CNT 6
RE
(1) Agracetus; WO 9215675 A 1992 CAPLUS
(2) Bayley, C; THEORETICAL AND APPLIED GENETICS 1992, V83(5), P645 CAPLUS
(3) Chlan, C; PLANT MOLECULAR BIOLOGY REPORTER 1995, V13(1), P31
(4) Clovis Matton N V; WO 9206205 A 1992 CAPLUS
(5) Eidgenoess Tech Hochschule; EP 0400553 A 1990 CAPLUS
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L15 ANSWER 23 OF 45 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
AN 1999:136818 CAPLUS
DN 130:208805
TI Vaccination by topical application of genetic vectors
IN Tang, De-chu; Marks, Donald H.; Curiel, David T.; Shi, Zhongkai
PA The UAB Research Foundation, USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 58 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI WO 9908713	A1	19990225	WO 1998-US16739	19980813
W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
AU 9887807	A1	19990308	AU 1998-87807	19980813
AU 737717	B2	20010830		
EP 1015035	A1	20000705	EP 1998-939363	19980813
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
JP 2001515052	T2	20010918	JP 2000-509449	19980813
PRAI US 1997-55520	P	19970813		
US 1998-75113	P	19980211		
WO 1998-US16739	W	19980813		

AB The present invention provides a method of inducing an immune response in a non-invasive mode, comprising the step of: ***contacting*** skin of an individual in need of such treatment topically by applying to said skin an immunol. effective concn. of a genetic vector encoding a gene of interest. Also provided is a method of inducing an anti-tumor immune response in an animal in need of such treatment, comprising the step of: ***contacting*** skin of said animal topically by applying to said skin an immunol. effective concn. of a vector encoding a gene which encodes an antigen which induces an anti-tumor effect in said animal following administration. The genetic vector may include adenovirus recombinants, ***DNA*** /adenovirus complexes, ***DNA*** /liposome complexes, or any other vectors capable of expressing transgenes. Topical application of genetic vectors may preferably include a ***device*** as designed therein.
RE.CNT 6
RE
(1) Carson; US 5679647 A 1997 CAPLUS
(2) Crandall, W; WO 98/03641 A1 1998 CAPLUS
(3) Lu; Journal of Investigative Dermatology 1997, V108(5), P803 CAPLUS
(4) Niemiec; Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences 1997, V86(6), P701 CAPLUS
(5) Weiner, N; International J of Pharmaceutics 1998, V162(1-2), P29 CAPLUS
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L15 ANSWER 24 OF 45 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
AN 1999:636045 CAPLUS
DN 131:269242
TI Matrices with memories and uses thereof
IN Nova, Michael P.; Parandoosh, Zahra; Senyei, Andrew E.; Xiao, Xiao Yi; David, Gary S.; Satoda, Yozo; Zhao, Chanfeng; Potash, Hanan
PA Irori, USA
SO U.S., 119 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 428,662.
CODEN: USXXAM
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 16

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI US 5961923	A	19991005	US 1998-723423	19960930
US 5741462	A	19980421	US 1995-428662	19950425
US 5925562	A	19990720	US 1995-480198	19950607
US 5874214	A	19990223	US 1995-538387	19951003
US 6025129	A	20000215	US 1995-567748	19951205
WO 9636436	A1	19961121	WO 1996-US6145	19960425
W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, HU, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI				
RW: KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN				
US 6100026	A	20000808	US 1996-633410	19960610
US 6319668	B1	20011120	US 1996-669252	19960624
US 6284459	B1	20010904	US 1996-711426	19960905
US 6017496	A	20000125	US 1996-709435	19960906
WO 9712680	A2	19970410	WO 1996-US15999	19961003
WO 9712680	A3	19970821		
W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, HU, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG				
AU 9672573	A1	19970428	AU 1996-72573	19961003
EP 853497	A2	19980722	EP 1996-934084	19961003
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI				
WO 9749653	A2	19971231	WO 1997-US11035	19970624
WO 9749653	A3	19980226		
W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, HU, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
AU 9735779	A1	19980114	AU 1997-35779	19970624
US 6329139	B1	20011211	US 1997-912998	19970811
PRAI US 1995-428662	A2	19950425		
US 1995-473660	A2	19950607		
US 1995-480147	A2	19950607		
US 1995-480196	A2	19950607		

US 1995-484488 A2 19950607
US 1995-484504 A2 19950607
US 1995-538387 A2 19951003
US 1995-567748 A2 19951205
US 1996-639813 A2 19960402
WO 1996-US6145 A2 19960425
US 1996-633410 A2 19960610
US 1996-669252 A2 19960624
US 1996-711426 A2 19960905
US 1996-709435 A2 19960906
US 1995-184504 A2 19950607
US 1996-20708 P 19960624
US 1996-723423 A 19960930
WO 1996-US15999 W 19961003
US 1996-726703 B2 19961007
US 1996-743984 A2 19961028
US 1996-741685 B2 19961031
US 1997-857800 B2 19970122
US 1997-826253 B2 19970327
WO 1997-US11035 W 19970624
US 1997-945053 B2 19971021

AB Combinations, called matrixes with memories, of matrix materials that are encoded with an optically readable code are provided. The matrix materials are those that are used as supports in solid phase chem. and biochem. syntheses, immunoassays and hybridization reactions. The matrix materials may addnl. include fluophors or other luminescent moieties to produce luminescing matrixes with memories. The memories include electronic and optical storage media and also include optical memories, such as bar codes and other machine-readable codes. By virtue of this combination, mols. and biol. particles, such as phage and viral particles and cells, that are in proximity or in phys. ***contact*** with the matrix combination can be labeled by programming the memory with identifying information and can be identified by retrieving the stored information. Combinations of matrix materials, memories, and linked mols. and biol. materials are also provided. The combinations have a multiplicity of applications, including combinatorial chem., isolation and purifn. of target macromols., capture and detection of macromols. for anal. purposes, selective removal of contaminants, enzymic catalysis, cell sorting, drug ***delivery*** , chem. modification and other uses. Methods for tagging mols., biol. particles and matrix support materials, immunoassays, receptor binding assays, scintillation proximity assays, non-radioactive proximity assays, and other methods are also provided. Ninety-six matrixes with memories were used to construct a 24-member peptide library by std. Fmoc peptide synthesis. An antibody generated to one of the peptides was used to study trends in binding to other members of the library.

RE.CNT 113

RE

(3) Anon; FR 2110030 1972 CAPLUS
(9) Anon; EP 0196174 A3 1986 CAPLUS
(10) Anon; WO 8603840 1986 CAPLUS
(11) Anon; WO 8801302 1988 CAPLUS
(14) Anon; WO 9011524 1990 CAPLUS
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L15 ANSWER 25 OF 45 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
AN 1999:401520 CAPLUS
DN 131:35890
TI Compositions and methods for the ***delivery*** of biologically active molecules using genetic ally altered cells contained in biocompatible immunoisolatory capsules
IN Baetge, Edward E.; Hammang, Joseph P.; Gentile, Frank T.; Lindner, Mark D.; Winn, Shelley R.; Emerich, Dwaine F.
PA CytoTherapeutics, Inc., USA
SO U.S., 30 pp., Cont.-in-part of Appl. No. PCT/US94/09299.
CODEN: USXXAM
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 6

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI US 5908623	A	19990601	US 1995-450882	19950525
WO 9505452	A2	19950223	WO 1994-US9299	19940812
WO 9505452	A3	19950330		
W: AM, AT, AU, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CZ, DE, DK, ES, FI, GB, GE, HU, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LK, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MN, MW, NL, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SI, SK, TJ, TT, UA, US, UZ, VN				
RW: KE, MW, SD, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
AU 9897184	A1	19990304	AU 1998-97184	19981217
AU 717663	B2	20000330		
US 6264941	B1	20010724	US 1999-236246	19990125
PRAI US 1993-105278	B2	19930812		
WO 1994-US9299	A2	19940812		
AU 1994-75680	A3	19940812		
US 1995-450882	A1	19950525		

AB This invention provides improved ***devices*** and methods for long-term, stable expression of a biol. active mol. using a biocompatible capsule contg. genetically engineered cells for the effective ***delivery*** of biol. active mols. to effect or enhance a biol. function within a mammalian host. The novel capsules of this invention are biocompatible and are easily retrievable. This invention specifically provides improved methods and compns. which utilize cells transfected with recombinant ***DNA*** mols. comprising ***DNA*** sequences coding for biol. active mols. operatively linked to promoters that are not subject to down regulation in vivo upon implantation into a mammalian host. Furthermore, the methods of this invention allow for the long-term, stable and efficacious ***delivery*** of biol. active mols. from living cells to specific sites within a given mammal. In addn., this invention provides a general means for maintaining, for extended periods of time, the in vivo expression of transgenes. E.g., BHK cells genetically engineered to secrete nerve growth factor (NGF) were encapsulated within a poly(acrylonitrile vinyl chloride) hollow-***fiber*** membrane and implanted into the striatum of adult Lewis rats for 1, 3, and 6 mo; upon explantation, the capsules were tested for NGF prodn. by the neurite outgrowth assay. After 1, 3, and 6 mo in vivo, the BHK-NGF loaded capsules were able to produce neurite outgrowth in PC12A cells equiv. to or greater than that of 50 ng/mL of NGF. No NGF activity was detectable in the conditioned medium from the BHK-control capsules. The encapsulated BHK-NGF cells released up to .apprx.20 ng/day/capsule after 3 and 6 mo in vivo.

RE.CNT 43

RE

(1) Aebischer; US 4892538 1990 CAPLUS
(2) Aebischer; US 5106627 1992 CAPLUS
(6) Anon; EP 181640 1985 CAPLUS
(7) Anon; EP 188309 1986 CAPLUS
(8) Anon; EP 301777 1989 CAPLUS
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L15 ANSWER 26 OF 45 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
AN 1999:136747 CAPLUS
DN 130:165143
TI Remotely programmable matrixes with memories with applications to biological processes
IN Nova, Michael P.; Senyei, Andrew E.
PA IRORI, USA
SO U.S., 56 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 480,147.
CODEN: USXXAM
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 16

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI US 5874214	A	19990223	US 1995-538387	19951003
US 5741462	A	19980421	US 1995-428662	19950425
US 5925562	A	19990720	US 1995-480196	19950607
US 6025129	A	20000215	US 1995-567748	19951205
CA 2216845	AA	19961121	CA 1996-2216845	19960425
WO 9636436	A1	19961121	WO 1996-US6145	19960425
W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, HU, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI				
RW: KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN				
EP 822861	A1	19980211	EP 1996-916437	19960425
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI				
CN 1181720	A	19980513	CN 1996-193374	19960425
JP 11511238	T2	19990928	JP 1996-530562	19960425
AU 9659185	A1	19961129	AU 1996-59185	19960501
AU 707444	B2	19990708		
US 6100026	A	20000808	US 1996-633410	19960610
US 6319668	B1	20011120	US 1996-669252	19960624
US 6284459	B1	20010904	US 1996-711426	19960905
US 6017496	A	20000125	US 1996-709435	19960906
US 5961923	A	19991005	US 1996-723423	19960930
WO 9712680	A2	19970410	WO 1996-US15999	19961003
WO 9712680	A3	19970821		
W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, HU, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG				
AU 9672573	A1	19970428	AU 1998-72573	19961003
EP 853497	A2	19980722	EP 1996-934064	19961003
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI				
US 6329139	B1	20011211	US 1997-912998	19970811
PRAI US 1995-428662	A2	19950425		
US 1995-473660	A	19950607		
US 1995-480147	A2	19950607		
US 1995-480196	A	19950607		
US 1995-484486	A	19950607		
US 1995-484504	A2	19950607		
US 1995-184504	A2	19950807		
US 1995-538387	A2	19951003		
US 1995-567748	A	19951205		
US 1996-639813	A	19960402		
WO 1996-US6145	W	19960425		
US 1996-633410	A2	19960610		
US 1996-669252	A2	19960624		
US 1996-711426	A2	19960905		
US 1996-709435	A2	19960906		
US 1996-723423	A	19960930		
WO 1996-US15999	W	19961003		
US 1996-726703	B2	19961007		
US 1996-743984	A2	19961028		
US 1996-741685	B2	19961031		
US 1997-857800	B2	19970122		
US 1997-826253	B2	19970327		
US 1997-945053	B2	19971021		

AB Combinations, called matrixes with memories, of matrix materials with remotely addressable or remotely programmable recording ***devices*** that contain at least one data storage unit are provided. The matrix materials are those that are used in as supports in solid phase chem. and biochem. syntheses, immunoassays and hybridization reactions. The data storage units are non-volatile antifuse memories or volatile memories, such as EEPROMS, DRAMS or flash memory. By virtue of this combination, mols. and biol. particles, such as phage and viral particles and cells, that are in proximity or in phys. ***contact*** with the matrix combination can be labeled by programming the memory with identifying information and can be identified by retrieving the stored information. Combinations of matrix materials, memories, and linked mols. and biol. materials are also provided. The combinations have a multiplicity of applications, including combinatorial chem., isolation and purifn. of target macromols., capture and detection of macromols. for anal. purposes, selective removal of contaminants, enzymic catalysis, cell sorting, drug ***delivery*** , chem. modification and other uses. Methods for electronically tagging mols., biol. particles and matrix support materials, immunoassays, receptor binding assays, and other methods are also provided.

RE.CNT 46

RE

(7) Anon; EP 637750 A2 CAPLUS
(9) Anon; FR 2110030 1972 CAPLUS
(11) Anon; EP 0196174 A3 1986 CAPLUS
(12) Anon; EP 0378059 A1 1990 CAPLUS
(18) Anon; EP 0541340 A2 1993 CAPLUS
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L15 ANSWER 27 OF 45 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
AN 1998:804168 CAPLUS
DN 130:29260
TI Improvement in medicament administration system
IN Nagata, Shunji; Kanaoka, Eri
PA Shionogi & Co., Ltd., Japan
SO PCT Int. Appl., 33 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA Japanese
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI WO 9855104	A1	19981210	WO 1998-JP2374	19980529
W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, GM, GW, HU, ID, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
AU 9874546	A1	19981221	AU 1998-74546	19980529
EP 1013269	A1	20000628	EP 1998-921874	19980529
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI				
PRAI JP 1997-148346	A	19970606		
WO 1998-JP2374	W	19980529		

AB Disclosed is a drug prepn. to be administered by a medicament administration ***device*** , which can maintain high stability of a physiol. active substance. In prepg. pharmaceutical prepns. for mucosal application, particularly a pharmaceutical prepn. to be inhaled by utilizing a jet nebulizer, an ultrasonic nebulizer, a const. rate sprayer, or a powder inhaler, the adoption of the step of ***contact*** with liposome or lipid microspheres in an aq. medium enables a physiol. active substance to be highly stabilized. A soln. contg. interferon-.gamma. was placed in an ultrasonic nebulizer, then a liposome dispersion (phospholipid content 125 .mu.M) was added to be used as a spray.
RE.CNT 14
RE
(1) Anon; EP 190926 A CAPLUS
(2) Anon; GB 2145107 A CAPLUS
(3) Anon; GB 2170815 A CAPLUS
(4) Anon; FR 2550706 A CAPLUS
(5) Anon; EP 267050 A CAPLUS
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L15 ANSWER 28 OF 45 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
AN 1998:484956 CAPLUS
DN 129:133369
TI Microporation of tissue for ***delivery*** of bioactive agents
IN Eppstein, Jonathan A.
PA Altea Technologies, Inc., USA; Eppstein, Jonathan A.
SO PCT Int. Appl., 168 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI WO 9829134	A2	19980709	WO 1997-US24127	19971230
WO 9829134	A3	19981015		
W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, HU, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
JP 2000513971	T2	20001024	JP 1998-504488	19970703
AU 9856232	A1	19980731	AU 1998-56232	19971230
EP 952850	A1	19991103	EP 1997-952876	19971230
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI				
JP 2001512329	T2	20010821	JP 1998-530298	19971230
PRAI US 1996-778415	A2	19961231		
WO 1997-US11670	A	19970703		
US 1996-21212	P	19960703		
WO 1997-US24127	W	19971230		

AB A method of enhancing the permeability of a biol. membrane, including the skin or mucosa of an animal or the outer layer of a plant, to a permeant is described which utilizes microporation of selected depth and optionally .gtoreq.1 of sonic, electromagnetic, mech., and thermal energy and a chem. enhancer. Microporation is accomplished to form a micropore of selected depth in the biol. membrane and the porated site is ***contacted*** with the permeant. Addnl. permeation enhancement measures may be applied to the site to enhance the flux rate of a permeant, e.g. a drug, into an organism through the micropores and into targeted tissues within the organism; the parameters of these measures can be tailored to act selectively on specific tissue barriers. Microporation can also be used for minimally invasive or noninvasive monitoring of analytes in body fluids by enhancing their outward diffusion to the skin surface. Micropores .ltoreq.1000 .mu.m in diam. are produced by ablating the membrane with a heat source, a microlancet, a beam of sonic energy, a high-pressure jet of fluid, a short pulse of electricity, or a short light pulse emitted e.g. by a laser diode and focused on a site treated with a light-absorbing substance to generate heat at the site. The energy source is modulated to minimize sensory perception of the process, e.g. by use of energy pulses alternated with cooling or recovery periods. Pore depth is detd. by measuring the impedance properties of the tissue. Thus, a small drop of Cu phthalocyanine suspension in iso-PrOH was evapd. on transparent adhesive tape which was then attached to the skin of a volunteer and irradiated with pulsed laser light to produce a pore in the stratum corneum extending to the epidermis. Interstitial fluid (5 .mu.L) collected from the pore was analyzed for glucose with a glucometer in normal and diabetic subjects. The av. temporal lag between blood and interstitial fluid glucose levels in response to a glucose load was only 8.2 min; an equation relating blood and interstitial fluid glucose levels is presented. In another expt., a soln. contg. lidocaine and a permeation enhancer was applied to a grid of similarly produced micropores in the skin to produce numbness; permeation was further increased by application of ultrasound through a transducer.

L15 ANSWER 29 OF 45 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
AN 1998:268400 CAPLUS
DN 128:326528
TI Silver implantable medical ***device***
IN Bates, Brian L.; Osborne, Thomas A.; Roberts, Joseph W.; Fearnot, Neal E.; Kozma, Thomas G.; Ragheb, Anthony O.; Voorhees, William D., III
PA Cook Inc., USA; Med Institute, Inc.
SO PCT Int. Appl., 81 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI WO 9817331	A1	19980430	WO 1997-US19188	19971023
W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, HU, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
AU 9749959	A1	19980515	AU 1997-49959	19971023
PRAI US 1996-29158		19961024		
US 1996-741565		19961031		
US 1997-803843		19970224		
WO 1997-US19188		19971023		

AB A silver implantable medical ***device*** includes a structure adapted for introduction into the vascular system, esophagus, trachea, colon, biliary tract, or urinary tract; at least one layer of a bioactive material deposited on one surface of structure; and at least one porous layer deposited over the bioactive material layer deposited on one surface of structure and the bioactive-material-free surface. Also included is a layer or impregnation of silver. Preferably, the structure is a coronary stent. The porous layer is comprised of a polymer applied preferably by vapor or plasma deposition and provides a controlled release of the bioactive material. It is particularly preferred that the polymer is a polyamide, parylene or a parylene deriv., which is deposited without solvents, heat or catalysts, merely by condensation of a monomer vapor. Silver is included as a base material, coating or included in a carrier, drug, medicament material utilized with the implantable stent.

L15 ANSWER 30 OF 45 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS DUPLICATE 1
AN 1998:400863 BIOSIS
DN PREV199800400863
TI Microcapillary electrophoresis ***devices*** fabricated using polymeric substrates and X-ray lithography.
AU Ford, Sean M.; Kar, Bill; McWhorter, Scott; Davies, Jack; Soper, Steven A. (1); Klopf, Mike; Calderon, Gina; Saile, Volker
CS (1) Dep. Chem., Louisiana State Univ., Baton Rouge, LA 70803-1804 USA
SO Journal of Microcolumn Separations, (1998) Vol. 10, No. 5, pp. 413-422. ISSN: 1040-7685.
DT Article
LA English
AB An integrated microdevice for the analysis of ***DNA*** restriction fragments or sequencing fragments is currently being constructed in our laboratory and consists of two principal components: a piezo-driven micropump and a microelectrophoresis ***device*** with integrated fluorescence detector. The syringe pump consisted of a piezoelectric actuator and a pivoted lever for amplification to ***deliver*** solvents free from pump pulsations at volumetric flow rates approaching 1 nL/min, even at high loading levels (high output pressures). The flow was programmed by controlling the voltage waveform to the piezo-actuator to produce a linear displacement of 80 Am and, by using the pivoted lever, a total linear displacement of 650 mum was achieved. The total volume ***delivered*** in a single pump stroke was 565 nL. The piezo-pump was found to adequately ***deliver*** stable flow of solutions with loading pressures as high as 3.79 X 105 Pa (actual loading pressure at the piezo is 3.41 X 106 Pa). The second component consisted of an electrophoresis ***device*** micromachined in polymethylmethacrylate (PMMA) using X-ray lithography (LIGA). The ***device*** was fabricated using a transfer mask technique, in which the channel topography was transferred to a PMMA substrate coated with a positive photoresist and a thin Au/Cr plating base using an optical mask with subsequent X-ray exposure to produce the desired channel topography. The channels were found to be 20 mum in width (determined by optical mask) with channel depths of 50 Am (determined by X-ray exposure time) and aspect ratios of approximately 1:10,000, significantly better than those obtained using wet-chemical etching in glass. The detection apparatus used a ***fiber*** optic to ***deliver*** the laser light to the electrophoresis ***device*** with the emission collected via the same ***fiber*** and the wavelength sorting accomplished with a dichroic filter. Since the electroosmotic flow in the PMMA was found to be approximately 5 times smaller compared to glass at typical separation pH for ***DNA*** (8.6), the walls of the PMMA ***device*** would not require a polymer coating to reduce this flow when performing high-resolution ***DNA*** separations.

L15 ANSWER 31 OF 45 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
AN 1997:377878 CAPLUS
DN 126:347315
TI Hybrid matrix implants and explants
IN Mineau-Hanschke, Rochelle
PA Transkaryotic Therapies, Inc., USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 50 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI WO 9715195	A1	19970501	WO 1996-US17114	19961025
W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, HU, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, UZ, VN, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA				

US 5965125 A 19991012 US 1995-548002 19951025
AU 9674744 A1 19970515 AU 1996-74744 19961025
AU 706583 B2 19990617
CN 1205613 A 19990120 CN 1996-199324 19961025
EP 917428 A1 19990526 EP 1996-936960 19961025
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO
BR 9611248 A 19991228 BR 1996-11248 19961025
JP 2000501299 T2 20000208 JP 1997-516803 19961025
NO 9801859 A 19980624 NO 1998-1859 19980424
PRAI US 1995-548002 19951025
WO 1996-US17114 19961025

AB An implantable ***device*** having a body of matrix material made up of insol. collagen fibrils, and disposed therewithin: (a) a plurality of vertebrate cells; and (b) a plurality of microspheres each of which consists primarily of one or more of the following materials: collagen, polystyrene, dextran, polyacrytamide, cellulose, calcium alginate, latex, polysulfone, or glass. A clonal cell strain of human fibroblasts stable transfected with the plasmid pXGH302 secreting recombinant human growth hormone was prepd. and combined with porous collagen microspheres in a hybrid matrix.

L15 ANSWER 32 OF 45 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
AN 1997:332426 CAPLUS
DN 126:303463
TI Matrixes with memories, sensors with memories and uses thereof
IN Nova, Michael P.; Potash, Hanan; Xiao, Xioa-yi; Sargent, Bradley J.; Parandoosh, Zahra; David, Gary S.
PA Irori, USA; Nova, Michael P.; Potash, Hanan; Xiao, Xioa-Yi; Sargent, Bradley J.; Parandoosh, Zahra; David, Gary S.
SO PCT Int. Appl., 321 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 18

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI WO 9712680	A2	19970410	WO 1996-US15999	19961003
WO 9712680	A3	19970821		
W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, HU, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG				
US 5874214	A	19990223	US 1995-538387	19951003
US 6025129	A	20000215	US 1995-567746	19951205
US 6100026	A	20000808	US 1996-633410	19960610
US 6319668	B1	20011120	US 1996-669252	19960624
US 6284459	B1	20010904	US 1996-711426	19960905
US 6017496	A	20000125	US 1996-709435	19960906
US 5961923	A	19991005	US 1996-723423	19960930
AU 9672573	A1	19970428	AU 1996-72573	19961003
EP 853497	A2	19980722	EP 1996-934084	19961003
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI				
US 6329139	B1	20011211	US 1997-912998	19970811

PRAI US 1995-538387 A 19951003
US 1995-567746 A 19951205
US 1996-639813 A 19960402
US 1996-633410 A 19960610
US 1996-669252 A 19960624
US 1996-711426 A 19960905
US 1996-709435 A 19960906
US 1996-723423 A 19960930
US 1995-428662 A2 19950425
US 1995-184504 A2 19950607
US 1995-473660 A 19950607
US 1995-480147 A2 19950607
US 1995-480196 A 19950607
US 1995-484486 A 19950607
US 1995-484504 A2 19950607
WO 1996-US6145 A2 19960425
WO 1996-US15999 W 19961003
US 1996-726703 B2 19961007
US 1996-743984 A2 19961028
US 1996-741685 B2 19961031
US 1997-857800 B2 19970122
US 1997-826253 B2 19970327
US 1997-945053 B2 19971021

AB Combinations, called matrixes with memories, of matrix materials that are encoded with an optically readable code are provided. The matrix materials are those that are used in as supports in solid phase chem. and biochem. syntheses, immunoassays, and hybridization reactions. The matrix materials may addnl. include fluophors or other luminescent moieties to produce luminescing matrixes with memories. The memories include electronic and optical storage media and also include optical memories, such as bar codes and other machine-readable codes. By virtue of this combination, mols. and biol. particles, such as phage and viral particles and cells, that are in proximity or in phys. ***contact*** with the matrix combination can be labeled by programming the memory with identifying information and can be identified by retrieving the stored information. Combinations of matrix materials, memories, and linked mols. and biol. materials are also provided. The combinations have a multiplicity of applications, including combinatorial chem., isolation and purifn. of target macromols., capture and detection of macromols. for anal. purposes, selective removal of contaminants, enzymic catalysis, cell sorting, sensors and drug ***delivery*** , chem. modification, and other uses. Methods for tagging mols., biol. particles and matrix support materials, immunoassays, receptor binding assays, scintillation proximity assays, nonradioactive proximity assays, and other methods are also provided. Sensors contg. a memory in combination with a matrix are also provided.

L15 ANSWER 33 OF 45 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS
AN 1997:162453 BIOSIS
DN PREV199799461656
TI Cationic liposomes as an oligonucleotide carrier: Mechanism of action.
AU Zelphati, Olivier; Szoka, Francis C., Jr. (1)
CS (1) Univ. California, Sch. Pharmacy, Dep. Pharmacy and Pharmaceutical Chem., San Francisco, CA 94143-0446 USA
SO Journal of Liposome Research, (1997) Vol. 7, No. 1, pp. 31-49.
ISSN: 0898-2104.
DT General Review
LA English
AB Cationic liposomes are a useful in vitro but as yet unproven in vivo ***delivery*** system for oligonucleotides. An understanding of the mechanism of ***delivery*** mediated by cationic lipid/oligonucleotide complexes has been lacking. In this review, we describe recent results concerning several steps of the ***delivery*** process, including the formation of complexes, the intracellular distribution of the oligonucleotide and the lipid, as well as the uptake pathway and site of intracellular release. Cationic liposomes form a polyelectrolyte complex with the oligonucleotides, protect them from nuclease degradation, enhance their cellular uptake and, improve the oligonucleotide potency. In the majority of cell types studied, cationic lipids ***deliver*** oligonucleotides into the cell predominately via an endocytotic pathway rather then by fusion with the plasma membrane. We propose that the oligonucleotide is released from the complex when anionic lipids from the cytoplasmic facing lipid monolayer of the cell flip into ***contact*** with the complex, the anionic lipids then laterally diffuse into the complex and form a charged neutralized ion-pair with the cationic lipids. This leads to displacement of the oligonucleotide from the cationic lipid and its release into the cytoplasm. In most cell types this occurs after endocytosis of the complex rather than after fusion of the complex directly with the plasma membrane. These new concepts of oligonucleotide release in cells provide a useful starting point for the rationale improvement of this ***nucleic*** ***acid*** ***delivery*** system.

L15 ANSWER 34 OF 45 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
AN 1997:97033 CAPLUS
DN 126:112498
TI Remotely programmable matrixes with memories and uses thereof
IN Nova, Michael P.; Senyei, Andrew E.; Parandoosh, Zahra; David, Gary S.; Xiao, Xiao-Yi
PA Irori, USA; Nova, Michael P.; Senyei, Andrew E.; Parandoosh, Zahra; David, Gary S.; Xiao, Xiao-Yi
SO PCT Int. Appl., 241 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 16

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI WO 9636436	A1	19961121	WO 1996-US6145	19960425
W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, HU, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI				
RW: KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN				
US 5741462	A	19980421	US 1995-428662	19950425
US 5925562	A	19990720	US 1995-480196	19950607
US 5874214	A	19990223	US 1995-538387	19951003
US 6025129	A	20000215	US 1995-567746	19951205
EP 822861	A1	19980211	EP 1996-916437	19960425
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI				
JP 11511238	T2	19990928	JP 1996-530562	19960425
AU 9659185	A1	19961129	AU 1996-59185	19960501
AU 707444	B2	19990708		
US 6100026	A	20000808	US 1996-633410	19960610
US 6319668	B1	20011120	US 1996-669252	19960624
US 6284459	B1	20010904	US 1996-711426	19960905
US 6017496	A	20000125	US 1996-709435	19960906
US 5961923	A	19991005	US 1996-723423	19960930
US 6329139	B1	20011211	US 1997-912998	19970811

PRAI US 1995-428662 A 19950425
US 1995-473660 A 19950607
US 1995-480147 A 19950607
US 1995-480196 A 19950607
US 1995-484486 A 19950607
US 1995-484504 A 19950607
US 1995-538387 A 19951003
US 1995-567746 A 19951205
US 1996-639813 A 19960402
US 1995-184504 A2 19950607
WO 1996-US6145 W 19960425
US 1996-633410 A2 19960610
US 1996-669252 A2 19960624
US 1996-711426 A2 19960905
US 1996-709435 A2 19960906
US 1996-723423 A2 19960930
WO 1996-US15999 A2 19961003
US 1996-726703 B2 19961007
US 1996-743984 A2 19961028
US 1996-741685 B2 19961031
US 1997-857800 B2 19970122
US 1997-826253 B2 19970327
US 1997-945053 B2 19971021

AB Combinations, called matrixes with memories, of matrix materials with remotely addressable or remotely programmable recording ***devices*** that contain at least one data storage unit are provided. The matrix materials are those that are used in as supports in solid phase chem. and biochem. syntheses, immunoassays and hybridization reactions. The matrix materials may addnl. include fluophors or other luminescent moieties to produce luminescing matrixes with memories. The data storage units are non-volatile antifuse memories or volatile memories, such as EEPROMS, DRAMS or flash memory. By virtue of this combination, mols. and biol. particles, such as phage and viral particles and cells, that are in proximity or in phys. ***contact*** with the matrix combination can be labeled by programming the memory with identifying information and can be identified by retrieving the stored information. Combinations of matrix materials, memories, and linked mols. and biol. materials are also provided. The combinations have a multiplicity of applications, including combinatorial chem., isolation and purifn. of target macromols., capture and detection of macromols. for anal. purposes, selective removal of contaminants, enzymic catalysis, cell sorting, drug ***delivery*** , chem. modification and other uses. Methods for electronically tagging mols., biol. particles and matrix support materials, immunoassays, receptor binding assays, scintillation proximity assays, non-radioactive proximity assays, and other methods are also provided.

L15 ANSWER 35 OF 45 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
AN 1998:485790 CAPLUS
DN 125:123807
TI Localized ***delivery*** of factors enhancing survival of transplanted cells
IN Mooney, David J.; Langer, Robert S.; Vacanti, Joseph P.
PA Massachusetts Institute of Technology, USA; Children's Medical Center Corporation
SO PCT Int. Appl., 48 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI WO 9818411	A1	19980820	WO 1995-US16356	19951214
W: CA, JP				
RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
US 6281015	B1	20010828	US 1994-358235	19941216
CA 2207286	AA	19980820	CA 1995-2207286	19951214
EP 794790	A1	19970917	EP 1995-943823	19951214
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LI, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
JP 10510816	T2	19981020	JP 1995-519275	19951214
PRAI US 1994-358235	A	19941216		
WO 1995-US16356	W	19951214		

AB Growth factors and/or angiogenic factors are administered in combination with dissocd. cells to be transplanted, preferably in microspheres with the cells on or in a polymeric matrix, to enhance survival and proliferation of the transplanted cells. Examples demonstrate that epidermal growth factor (EGF) was incorporated into microspheres fabricated from a copolymer of lactic and glycolic acid using a double emulsion technique, the incorporated EGF was steadily released over one month in vitro, and it remained biol. active, as detd. by its ability to stimulate ***DNA*** synthesis, division, and long-term survival of cultured hepatocytes. EGF-contg. microspheres were mixed with a suspension of hepatocytes, seeded onto porous ***sponges*** , and implanted into the mesentery of two groups of Lewis rats, to demonstrate efficacy in vivo. Two weeks after implantation in animals, ***devices*** which included EGF-contg. microspheres showed a two-fold increase in the no. of engrafted hepatocytes, as compared to implants which received blank microspheres.

L15 ANSWER 36 OF 45 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
AN 1996:354007 CAPLUS
DN 125:2970
TI Automated molecular biological diagnostic system including generator, microelectronic relay system, and electrodes
IN Heller, Michael J.; Tu, Eugene; Montgomery, Donald D.; Butler, William F.
PA Nanogen, USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 59 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 35

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI WO 9607917	A1	19960314	WO 1995-US11333	19950906
W: AU, BR, CA, CN, FI, JP, NZ				
RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
US 5632957	A	19970527	US 1994-304657	19940909
AU 9535070	A1	19960327	AU 1995-35070	19950906
AU 702773	B2	19990304		
BR 9508908	A	19971028	BR 1995-8908	19950906
JP 10505497	T2	19980602	JP 1995-509682	19950906
EP 871888	A1	19981021	EP 1995-931748	19950906
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE				
FI 9700957	A	19970507	FI 1997-957	19970306
PRAI US 1994-304657	A	19940909		
US 1993-146504	A2	19931101		
US 1994-271882	A2	19940707		
WO 1995-US11333	W	19950906		

AB Self-addressable, self-assembling microelectronic system for performing mol. diagnosis, anal., multi-step and multiplex reactions in microscopic formats. Actively controlled reactions include ***nucleic*** ***acid*** hybridization, immunoassays, clin. diagnosis and multi-step combinatorial biopolymer synthesis. Controller interfaces with user via input/output ***devices*** preferably including a graphical display. The controller may interface with a power supply and interface, the interface providing selective connection to individual microlocations, polarity reversal, and selective potential or current levels to individual electrodes. A combined system for performing ***DNA*** sample prepn., hybridization, detection and data anal. integrates multiple steps. Charged materials are transported preferably by free field electrophoresis. ***DNA*** complexity redn. is preferably achieved by binding ***DNA*** to a support, cleaving unbound materials such as by restriction enzymes, and transporting the cleaved fragments. Active, programmable matrix ***devices*** include a square matrix pattern with fanned out elec. connections and optional elec. connections beneath specific microlocations resulting in a highly automated ***DNA*** diagnostic system.

L15 ANSWER 37 OF 45 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS DUPLICATE 2
AN 1997:126444 BIOSIS
DN PREV199799418257
TI Multiple capillary ***DNA*** sequencer that uses ***fiber*** -optic illumination and detection.
AU Quesada, Mark A. (1); Zhang, Shiping
CS (1) Biol. Dep., Brook-haven Natl. Lab., Upton, NY 11973 USA
SO Electrophoresis, (1996) Vol. 17, No. 12, pp. 1841-1851.
ISSN: 0173-0835.
DT Article
LA English
AB An 8-capillary prototype electrophoresis system for ***DNA*** sequencing has been constructed. The sequence of 400-450 bases can be obtained from each capillary in less than an hour from sequencing reactions generated with four-color fluorescent terminators. Illumination of each capillary and collection of fluorescence is through individual optical ***fibers*** . Resolution of the ***DNA*** ladder is through a replaceable sieving matrix of linear polyacrylamide in reusable coated capillaries. Light from an argon ion laser is introduced into a fused biconically tapered ***fiber*** -optic splitter, and individual ***fibers*** ***deliver*** approximately 10 mW of 514 nm light to each of the eight electrophoresis capillaries. Illumination and collection are by ***fibers*** normal to the surface of the electrophoresis capillary and at right angle to each other. Illumination by a ***fiber*** with low numerical aperture and collection by a ***fiber*** with high numerical aperture provides good sensitivity and signal-to-noise ratios without the need for microlenses (limit of detection: 1.5 times 10-11 M fluorescein analog dye with a signal-to-noise ratio of 2). The eight collection ***fibers*** are passed in parallel through holographic filters for Rayleigh rejection and into an imaging spectrograph, which simultaneously displays the full fluorescence spectrum (475-648 nm) from the eight capillaries in parallel on the surface of an intensified charge-coupled ***device*** (CCD). The CCD is read out at a rate of 3.4 complete images per second.

L15 ANSWER 38 OF 45 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS DUPLICATE 3
AN 1996:240498 BIOSIS
DN PREV199698788625
TI Localized ***delivery*** of epidermal growth factor improves the survival of transplanted hepatocytes.
AU Mooney, David J.; Kaufmann, Peter Matthias; Sano, Kaoru; Schwendeman, Steven P.; Majahod, Karen; Schloo, B.; Vacanti, Joseph P.; Langer, Robert
CS Dep. Chem. Eng., Mass. Inst. Technology, Cambridge, MA 02139 USA
SO Biotechnology and Bioengineering, (1996) Vol. 50, No. 4, pp. 422-429.
ISSN: 0006-3592.
DT Article
LA English
AB Hepatocyte transplantation may provide a new approach for treating a variety of liver diseases if a sufficient number of the transplanted cells survive over an extended time period. In this report, we describe a technique to ***deliver*** growth factors to transplanted hepatocytes to improve their engraftment. Epidermal growth factor (EGF) was incorporated (0.11%) into microspheres (19 + 12 mu-m) fabricated from a copolymer of lactic and glycolic acid using a double emulsion technique. The incorporated EGF was steadily released over 1 month in vitro, and it remained biologically active, as determined by its ability to stimulate ***DNA*** synthesis, cell division, and long-term survival of cultured hepatocytes. EGF-containing microspheres were mixed with a suspension of hepatocytes, seeded onto porous ***sponges*** , and implanted into the mesentery of two groups of Lewis rats. The first group of animals had their portal vein shunted to the inferior vena cava prior to cell transplantation (portal-caval shunt = PCS), and the second group of animals did not (nonPCS). This surgical procedure improves the survival of transplanted hepatocytes. The engraftment of transplanted hepatocytes in PCS animals was increased twofold by adding EGF microspheres, as compared to adding control microspheres that contained no growth factors. ***Devices*** implanted into non-PCS animals had fewer engrafted hepatocytes than ***devices*** implanted into PCS animals, regardless of whether blank or EGF-containing microspheres were added. These results first indicate that it is possible to design systems which can alter the microenvironment of transplanted hepatocytes to improve their engraftment. They also suggest that hepatocyte engraftment is not improved by providing single growth factors unless the correct environment (PCS) is provided for the transplanted cells.

L15 ANSWER 39 OF 45 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
AN 1995:690134 CAPLUS
DN 123:76410
TI Automated hybridization/imaging ***device*** for fluorescent multiplex ***DNA*** sequencing
IN Weiss, Robert B.; Kimball, Alvin W.; Gesteland, Raymond F.; Ferguson, F. Mark; Dunn, Diane M.; Di Sera, Leonard J.; Cherry, Joshua L.
PA University of Utah, USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 65 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI WO 9511961	A1	19950504	WO 1994-US11918	19941018
W: AU, CA, JP, KR				
RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
US 5470710	A	19951128	US 1993-141234	19931022
CA 2174779	AA	19950504	CA 1994-2174779	19941018
AU 9481222	A1	19950522	AU 1994-81222	19941018
EP 724627	A1	19960807	EP 1995-900382	19941018
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LI, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
PRAI US 1993-141234		19931022		
WO 1994-US11918		19941018		

AB A method is disclosed for automated multiplex sequencing of ***DNA*** with an integrated system. This system comprises a hybridization chamber for a membrane contg. size-fractionated multiplex sequencing reaction products, app. for fluid ***delivery*** to the chamber, imaging app. for image recording of fluorescence emanating from the membrane, and programmable controller app. for controlling operation of the system. The multiplex reaction products are hybridized with a probe, then an enzyme is bound to the probe, and a fluorogenic substrate is introduced into the chamber by the fluid ***delivery*** app. The enzyme converts the fluorogenic substrate into a fluorescent product which, when illuminated in the chamber, produces a fluorescence pattern of hybridization. The pattern of hybridization is imaged by a CCD camera to obtain a series of digital signals, which are converted by the controller app. into a nucleotide sequence. The app. can also by used for colony and plaque hybridization, and Southern, Northern, and Western blots.

L15 ANSWER 40 OF 45 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
AN 1995:568548 CAPLUS
DN 122:283842
TI Improved compositions and methods for the ***delivery*** of biologically active molecules using genetically altered cells contained in biocompatible immunoisolatory capsules
IN Baetge, E. Edward; Hammang, Joseph P.; Gentile, Frank T.; Lindner, Mark D.; Winn, Shelley R.; Emerich, Dwaine F.
PA Cytotherapeutics, Inc., USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 99 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 6

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE

PI WO 9505452 A2 19950223 WO 1994-US9299 19940812
WO 9505452 A3 19950330
W: AM, AT, AU, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CZ, DE, DK, ES, FI, GB, GE, HU, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LK, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MN, MW, NL, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SI, SK, TJ, TT, UA, US, UZ, VN
RW: KE, MW, SD, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG
CA 2169292 AA 19950223 CA 1994-2169292 19940812
AU 9475680 A1 19950314 AU 1994-75680 19940812
JP 09508002 T2 19970819 JP 1994-504228 19940812
EP 802800 A2 19971029 EP 1994-925921 19940812
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE
US 5908823 A 19990601 US 1995-450862 19950525
FI 9600611 A 19960409 FI 1996-611 19960209
NO 9600547 A 19960412 NO 1996-547 19960212
AU 9897184 A1 19990304 AU 1998-97184 19981217
AU 717883 B2 20000330
US 6264941 B1 20010724 US 1999-236246 19990125
PRAI US 1993-105278 A 19930812
AU 1994-75680 A3 19940812
WO 1994-US9299 W 19940812
US 1995-450862 A1 19950525
AB This invention provides improved ***devices*** and methods for long-term, stable expression of a biol. active mol. using a biocompatible capsule contg. genetically engineered cells for the effective ***delivery*** of biol. active mols. to effect or enhance a biol. function within a mammalian host. The novel capsules of this invention are biocompatible and are easily retrievable. This invention specifically provides improved methods and comps. which utilize cells transfected with recombinant ***DNA*** mols. comprising ***DNA*** sequences coding for biol. active mols. operatively linked to promoters that are not subject to down regulation in vivo upon implantation into a mammalian host. Furthermore, the methods of this invention allow for the long-term, stable and efficacious ***delivery*** of biol. active mols. from living cells to specific sites within a given mammal. In addn., this invention provides a general means for maintaining, for extended periods of time, the in vivo expression of transgenes. ***Delivery*** of human nerve growth factor (hNGF) in rats and primates with a novel T1/T2 hybrid capsules contg. transfected BHK cells was demonstrated.

L15 ANSWER 41 OF 45 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS DUPLICATE 4
AN 1995:437107 BIOSIS
DN PREV199598451407
TI A versatile vector for gene and oligonucleotide transfer into cells in culture and in vivo: Polyethylenimine.
AU Boussif, Otmane (1); Lezoualc'h, Frank; Zanta, Maria Antonietta (1); Mergny, Mojgan Djavaheri; Scherman, Daniel; Demeneix, Barbara; Behr, Jean-Paul (1)
CS (1) Lab. Chim. Genet., Unite Rech. Assoc. 1386 Cent. Natl. Rech. Sci., Fac. Pharm., F-67401 Illkirch France
SO Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, (1995) Vol. 92, No. 16, pp. 7297-7301.
ISSN: 0027-8424.
DT Article
LA English
AB Several polycations possessing substantial buffering capacity below physiological pH, such as lipopolyamines and polyamidoamine polymers, are efficient transfection agents per se sbd i.e., without the addition of cell targeting or membrane-disruption agents. This observation led us to test the cationic polymer polyethylenimine (PEI) for its gene ***delivery*** potential. Indeed, every third atom of PEI is a protonable amino nitrogen atom, which makes the polymeric network an effective "proton ***sponge*** " at virtually any pH. Luciferase reporter gene transfer with this polycation into a variety of cell lines and primary cells gave results comparable to, or even better than, lipopolyamines. Cytotoxicity was low and seen only at concentrations well above those required for optimal transfection. ***Delivery*** of oligonucleotides into embryonic neurons was followed by using a fluorescent probe. Virtually all neurons showed nuclear labeling, with no toxic effects. The optimal PEI cation/anion balance for in vitro transfection is only slightly on the cationic side, which is advantageous for in vivo ***delivery*** . Indeed, intracerebral luciferase gene transfer into newborn mice gave results comparable (for a given amount of ***DNA***) to the in vitro transfection of primary rat brain endothelial cells or chicken embryonic neurons. Together, these properties make PEI a promising vector for gene therapy and an outstanding core for the design of more sophisticated ***devices*** . Our hypothesis is that its efficiency relies on extensive lysosome buffering that protects ***DNA*** from nuclease degradation, and consequent lysosomal swelling and rupture that provide an escape mechanism for the PEI ***DNA*** particles.

L15 ANSWER 42 OF 45 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2001 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.
AN 95058748 EMBASE
DN 1995058748
TI Prevention of restenosis after coronary angioplasty: Towards a molecular approach?.
AU Feldman L.J.; Riessen R.; Steg P.G.
CS Unite Physiopathologie Coeur Arteres, Faculte Bichat, Service de Cardiologie, 46 Rue Henri-Huchard,Paris 75018, France
SO Fundamental and Clinical Pharmacology, (1995) 9/1 (8-16).
ISSN: 0767-3981 CODEN: FCPHEZ
CY France
DT Journal; General Review
FS 018 Cardiovascular Diseases and Cardiovascular Surgery
030 Pharmacology
037 Drug Literature Index
LA English
SL English
AB Restenosis after coronary angioplasty, the main limitation of interventional cardiology, remains an unsolved issue. The failure to-date of all pharmacological attempts at prevention has prompted the development of alternative strategies. A mechanistic approach to the problem of restenosis is based on the assumption that creating a more satisfactory acute angioplasty result would reduce the development of restenosis. With the exception of coronary stenting, however, none of the new angioplasty ***devices*** have convincingly reached this goal. Furthermore, recent advances in the field of vascular biology have opened new avenues for a molecular approach of restenosis. Better understanding of the pathophysiology of restenosis, in conjunction with high-pace development of catheter, polymer, and virus technologies, provide opportunities to ***deliver*** agents - drugs, genes, or ***antisense*** oligonucleotides - locally, at the site of angioplasty to interfere specifically with the restenosis process. Some of these molecular strategies are currently being investigated in animal models. Clinical application of a molecular approach to prevent restenosis, however, will require close collaboration between physicians, molecular biologists, and bio-engineers.

L15 ANSWER 43 OF 45 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
AN 1993:678781 CAPLUS
DN 119:278781
TI Gene therapy using the intestine
IN Henning, Susan June; Ledley, Fred D.
PA Baylor College of Medicine, USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 44 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1
PATENT NO. KIND DATE APPLICATION NO. DATE
PI WO 9319660 A1 19931014 WO 1993-US3113 19930402
W: AT, AU, BB, BG, BR, CA, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, GB, HU, JP, KP, KR, LK, LU, MG, MN, MW, NL, NO, PL, RO, RU, SD, SE, UA
RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG
AU 9339728 A1 19931108 AU 1993-39728 19930402
US 5821235 A 19981013 US 1995-376473 19950120
US 5786340 A 19980728 US 1995-472163 19950607
PRAI US 1992-862882 19920403
WO 1993-US3113 19930402
US 1995-376473 19950120
AB A method is disclosed for the in vivo introduction of a ***nucleic*** ***acid*** cassette into stem cells of intestinal epithelium. The ***nucleic*** ***acid*** cassette is introduced via a vector soln. The vector soln. can be ***delivered*** in a variety of ways, including through an insertion ***device*** (e.g. an endoscope), through catheters, through ligating and clamping the intestine after laparotomy, or through slow-release capsules. Once introduced into the intestinal epithelium, the vector soln. is allowed to ***contact*** the stem cells for a sufficient time for incorporation, usually 1-48 h. After sufficient incorporation, the insertion ***device*** and/or clamping and ligation procedure blockage are removed. Preferably, the procedure includes sufficient fluid to distend the intestine and provide addnl. access to the stem cells and the crypts. The procedure is useful in treating a variety of diseases, including metabolic disorders, endocrine disorders, circulatory disorders, coagulation disorders, cancer, and gastrointestinal disease. Animal studies of gene transfer into intestinal epithelial cells are reported; the retroviral vector had a .beta.-galactosidase reporter gene.

L15 ANSWER 44 OF 45 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2001 BIOSIS DUPLICATE 5
AN 1993:296432 BIOSIS
DN PREV199396014657
TI ***Delivery*** of whole liver-equivalent hepatocyte mass using polymer ***devices*** and hepatotrophic stimulation.
AU Uyama, Shiro (1); Kaufmann, Peter-Matthias; Takeda, Taichi; Vacanti, Joseph P.
CS (1) Second Dep. Surg., Kyoto Univ. Japan
SO Transplantation (Baltimore), (1993) Vol. 55, No. 4, pp. 932-935.
ISSN: 0041-1337.
DT Article
LA English
AB Using hepatocytes injected into prevascularized polymer ***sponge*** ***devices*** , we studied hepatocyte survival and function after ***delivery*** of a whole liver-equivalent of cells into rats. LEW rats and enzyme-deficient Gunn rats served as recipients, respectively. Totally, 28.5 cm-2 (0.5-cm thick) of polyvinyl alcohol ***sponges*** were implanted per animal. Hepatotrophic stimulation was induced by portacaval shunt and partial (70% or 30%) hepatectomy. Recipient rats received 5 times 10-8 hepatocytes (equivalent to whole rat liver) which were harvested from LEW and Wistar donors, respectively. After engraftment, histologic examination revealed hepatocyte remodeling in the ***device*** with capillaries lining plates of hepatocytes, and also tubular structures resembling early biliary radicles. BrdU staining revealed ***DNA*** synthesis in hepatocytes, providing evidence of regeneration within the grafts. Quantification of viable hepatocyte area at various time points was performed using computer-assisted morphometry. We then estimated a range of cell numbers from the quantitated cell area. The number of hepatocytes viable at day 7 was estimated at 27.5-46.0% and 6.6-11.0% in the mesentery and subcutaneous site, respectively. Thus the average number was estimated between 10.8% and 18.0% of initially injected hepatocytes. In the Gunn rat experiment, experimental rats that received normal Wistar hepatocytes showed a significantly greater decrease in total serum bilirubin compared with the concurrent control Gunn rats (P lt 0.01). At week 1, serum bilirubin in experimental rats decreased to 74.7% (8.80+0.46 mg/dl) of pretransplantation level (9.10+0.47 mg/dl) and this was 71.4% of the control rats' bilirubin level (9.53+0.37 mg/ dl). In conclusion, a hepatocyte mass equivalent to a whole rat liver can be ***delivered*** into prevascularized polymer ***sponge*** ***devices*** . At day 7 between 10.8% and 18.0% of these hepatocytes were estimated to be engrafted and functioning. Further optimization of this technique is necessary before clinical application is considered.

L15 ANSWER 45 OF 45 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2001 ACS
AN 1989:160398 CAPLUS
DN 110:160398
TI Electrolytic patch for transdermal ***delivery*** of polypeptide drugs
IN Sibalis, Dan; Rosen, Sanford
PA Drug Delivery Systems, Inc., USA
SO Eur. Pat. Appl., 18 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1
PATENT NO. KIND DATE APPLICATION NO. DATE
PI EP 278474 A1 19880817 EP 1988-101857 19880209
EP 278474 B1 19960327
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, ES, FR, GB, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE
KR 9704037 B1 19970324 KR 1988-989 19880203
AT 135928 E 19960415 AT 1988-101857 19880209

CA 1317879 A1 19930518 CA 1988-558558 19880210
PRAI US 1987-12889 A 19870210
AB A compn. for electrolytic transdermal ***delivery*** comprises a polypeptide drug and an aq. cosolute/cosolvent with a neg. Setschenow const. The electrolytic ***delivery*** ***device*** comprises a reservoir for the compn., an elec. battery, 2 extended ***contacts*** , and, optionally, a semipermeable membrane between the reservoir and the patient's skin. A transdermal ***delivery*** patch for the treatment of prostate cancer comprises the above system, having the reservoir filled with a soln. contg. 10% ***DNA*** (a variant of leuprolide acetate) and 1% urea.

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(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 16:08:40 ON 14 DEC 2001)

FILE 'BIOSIS, EMBASE, CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 16:09:02 ON 14 DEC 2001
L1 13 S GENE DELIVERY DEVICE?
L2 2222260 S DNA OR NUCLEIC ACID OR RNA OR RIBOZYMES OR APTAMERS OR ANTISE
L3 473 S L2 AND DELIVER? AND DEVICE?
L4 476 S L1 OR L3
L5 11 S L4 AND SPONGE?
L6 0 S L4 AND BRISTLE?
L7 0 S L4 AND BRUSH?
L8 20 S L4 AND FIBER?
L9 10 S L4 AND CONTACT
L10 18 S L4 AND CONTACT?
L11 3 S L4 AND POLYMERIZ?
L12 2 S L4 AND LUMEN?
L13 8 DUP REM L5 (5 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L14 53 S L5 OR L8 OR L9 OR L10 OR L11 OR L12
L15 45 DUP REM L14 (8 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L16 30 S L8 OR L9

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—Logging off of STN—

=>
Executing the logoff script...

=> LOG Y

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	ENTRY	SINCE FILE SESSION	TOTAL
FULL ESTIMATED COST		138.19	138.34

DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)	ENTRY	SINCE FILE SESSION	TOTAL
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE		-19.40	-19.40

STN INTERNATIONAL LOGOFF AT 16:20:48 ON 14 DEC 2001